United Nations PBC/7/LBR/1

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 March 2013

Original: English

Peacebuilding Commission
Seventh session
Liberia configuration

Review of progress in the implementation of the statement of mutual commitments on peacebuilding in Liberia

Second progress report

I. Overview

1. The present report, which reviews progress in the implementation of the outcome document (PBC/6/LBR/2) and the priorities identified in it, covers the period from 1 August 2011 to 30 September 2012, focusing on the main advancements and challenges that emerged during that period.

2. Efforts to fulfil the commitments contained in the statement of mutual commitments on peacebuilding in Liberia (PBC/4/LBR/2) slowed during the presidential and legislative election process in October and November 2011 and the subsequent formation of a new Government. However, during the first six months of 2012, there was a new urgency and focus in the efforts made by the Government of Liberia, in collaboration with civil society and the United Nations, to make consolidated progress in implementing the commitments. The Government also demonstrated a financial commitment towards such implementation in its annual budget for 2012/13.

Summary of proposed charges to the commitments of the Government

3. It is proposed that the existing commitments relating to the rule of law and security sector reform remain valid and continue to be pursued vigorously. The deliverable targets, however, need to be updated to reflect the latest developments and progress made, in particular with regard to the transition of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and instability along the border with Côte d'Ivoire. In terms of national reconciliation, a more fundamental rethinking of the commitments is required in view of the development of a strategic road map for national healing, peacebuilding and reconciliation. In this regard, it is proposed that new commitments be added, to incorporate the road map into the statement of mutual commitments. Following the unveiling in January 2012 of the Government's decentralization policy and the establishment in August 2012 of a Constitution

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Review Committee, it is proposed that specific targets be added under the reconciliation component on decentralization and constitutional reform. It is also proposed that the existing commitment and targets related to land disputes, currently placed under the component on the rule of law, be moved to the component on national reconciliation.

II. Introduction

4. In November 2010, the statement of mutual commitments on peacebuilding in Liberia was adopted. In the statement, it was agreed that periodic reviews of the engagement based on targets would be carried out to monitor progress and amend the statement as needed (PBC/4/LBR/2, para. 4).

5. The first review of progress in the implementation of the statement was conducted in 2011. A report on that review was formally presented by the Peacebuilding Commission during the sixth session of the Liberia configuration (PBC/6/LBR/1) and an outcome document based on the findings of the report was adopted by the Commission on 13 March 2012 (PBC/6/LBR/2). The outcome document modified the original statement and included new commitments and targets.

6. As agreed in the outcome document, a second review of the statement of mutual commitments would be completed by August 2012 (PBC/6/LBR/2, sect. C). The present report summarizes the progress made since the first review.

7. The present report draws on the progress report of the Government, the mission reports of the Peacebuilding Commission and other relevant documents and studies, and provides an analysis of the main gains made and the challenges remaining concerning the implementation of the statement of mutual commitments. Recommendations for revisions to the commitments and the deliverable targets for the next reporting period are provided at the end of each thematic section.

III. Commitments by the Government of Liberia

A. Strengthening the rule of law

1. Prioritize the political will to facilitate the work of the Land Commission and the Law Reform Commission to better enable them to realize their mandates

8. **Alternative dispute system is piloted**. During the reporting period, a land coordination centre was piloted in Lofa county. The centre carried out an assessment of land disputes and relevant actors in Zorzor district. Staff of the centre were trained in mediation and arbitration. Alternative dispute resolution training manuals for local practitioners were developed and, at the time of writing, were being finalized by the Land Commission and its partners. Four additional land coordination centres were being established in Bong, Margibi, Maryland and Nimba counties.

9. **Public land bill is drafted in time for national consultations**. During the reporting period, the Land Commission developed a definition of land that, for the first time, excluded customary land. A draft land rights policy statement was

developed. The Commission planned to have the statement finalized by November 2012 and to have it inform legislative reforms on land tenure. The statement includes policy recommendations on private, public, customary and Government land. The Criminal Conveyance of Land Bill, an act to amend the Penal Code that criminalizes the illegal sale of land, was developed by the Commission and passed by the Senate during its 2012 term; it was expected to be passed by the House of Representatives in January 2013.

10. **Progress is made towards the results/outputs included in the strategy of the Law Reform Commission**. After the Law Reform Commission launched its five-year strategic plan in September 2011, substantial progress was made. Commissioners and staff were trained in legislative drafting and legal research methodology. The Commission redrafted a number of existing laws in need of reform and assisted in the drafting of new laws, including the Children's Law and the Jury Law. Research was being conducted to identify all laws requiring revision; unfortunately, efforts were limited by the insufficient number of staff. The staff shortage also prevented the Commission from codifying Liberia's statutes, as called for under the Commission's strategic plan.

11. With respect to public access to laws, volume 42 of the Liberian law reports, containing 41 opinions of the Supreme Court from 2004, was published in the period covered by the present report. Opinions from 2005 to 2010 were collected, edited and summarized. Contingent on funding, the Commission intended to publish those opinions in volumes 43 to 48. Opinions from 2011 and 2012 were collected but required editing before publication. In addition, the Commission prepared quarterly bulletins with updates on recent Supreme Court opinions and legislative activity.

12. **A first draft national law reform policy is prepared**. An initial framework for a national policy on law reform was developed during 2012. Further development of the policy, including through an implementation strategy, validation at a national stakeholders' conference and its adoption, must be a priority for the next reporting period.

13. **A national conference on judicial reform is held**. A national judicial conference was planned but not held in 2011; nonetheless, it remained a priority. It was expected that the conference would be held early in March 2013, and that it would address justice sector issues, including all components of the criminal justice chain, from the police to corrections, in a holistic manner.

2. Increase budgetary allocations for the justice sector

14. While the breakdown of the budget for 2012/13 had not been released at the time of writing, initial data provided indicated an increase in financial support for prosecution, probation and corrections. Concern was expressed about the amount allocated to the judiciary.

3. Take immediate steps to reduce the unacceptable levels of pretrial detention cases

15. **Decrease in the number of pretrial detention cases**. The overall pretrial detention rate in Liberia continued to be high: 83 per cent of the prison population in Liberia was composed of pretrial detainees in August 2010, and the rate remained constant at 80 per cent in August 2011 and August 2012. Determined efforts

continued to be made by a Government-led pretrial detention task force to address the root causes of such detention. One notable development was the memorandum of understanding between the Liberia National Police and the prosecution, launched in January 2012 and aimed at improving the effectiveness of investigations and prosecutions. Other initiatives to address pretrial detention were the pilot probation programme and a systematic review of cases led by the Office of the Solicitor General of all detainees in Monrovia Central Prison. Additionally, with respect to Monrovia Central Prison, the magistrates' sitting court programme continued to be a useful mechanism to avoid prolonged periods of pretrial detention. During the reporting period, 1,237 cases were reviewed through the programme and detainees were released in 68 per cent of cases (847 persons in total).

16. **Jury bill is enacted**. The Jury Law was passed by the two houses of Parliament but was subsequently called back by the House of Representatives. Under the law, the jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court would be expanded to include the backlog of criminal cases in the Circuit Court, which would have a positive knock-on effect in terms of reducing the number of people in pretrial detention.

17. **Increase in the number of justice officials trained**. During the reporting period, three training workshops for prosecutors were held, in Ganta, Monrovia and Zwedru; on average, 40 lawyers attended each workshop. In addition, the Judicial Institute had an ongoing training programme for actors in the justice system. The operational costs of the Institute were absorbed by the judiciary's budget, which resulted in a decrease in the total funding available to the Institute for 2012/13. The Institute developed a five-year strategic plan.

18. **Increase in the number of cases being addressed by the pilot probation system**. A pilot probation programme, which was launched to help reduce overcrowding in prisons, was first implemented in Bong and Montserrado counties in July 2010. During the period under review, the total number of persons who became eligible for probation reached 114. The programme is now operational in four counties (Bong, Lofa, Montserrado and Nimba) and will ultimately operate in all 15 counties in Liberia.

4. Strengthen human resources management to ensure that justice sector staff with appropriate training and an accurate understanding of the law are deployed in the counties, while keeping pace with deployment of the Liberia National Police

19. **Newly graduated magistrate judges are deployed**. During the period under review, 61 newly trained associate magistrates from the Judicial Institute were deployed across Liberia's 15 counties.

20. **Increase in recruitment and deployment of State prosecutors and public defenders**. Two county attorneys were scheduled to be deployed to the Gbarnga hub region by June 2013, along with two public defenders. Passage of the new Jury Law, conferring criminal trial jurisdiction to the Magistrates Courts, would have helped meet the pressing need for public defenders in those Courts, as current resources only cover the Circuit Courts.

21. **Assignment of judges is reflective of the number of cases on the docket**. The judiciary was aware that the number of cases tried by judges in a term was not standardized, and produced a report on the issue. Furthermore, the judiciary decided

that an effective monitoring system for the assignment of judges needed to be developed and implemented. A temporary strategy of providing additional judges to strengthen case adjudication in jurisdictions where progress was slow was being implemented.

22. **Legal services facility based at the hub is established**. Psychosocial and legal services for sexual and gender-based violence crimes, as well as probation services, started to be provided from the Gbarnga hub in June 2012. Adjudication and prosecution services were being provided within the hub region and would be relocated to the hub once construction of the courthouse was completed in June 2013. A directory of civil society and community-based institutions offering legal aid services was also expected to be developed in 2013.

5. Create space for public dialogue on rule-of-law issues

23. The national judicial conference on strengthening the traditional and statutory legal systems held in 2010 resulted in a number of recommendations. The national conference committee was scheduled to reconvene in September 2012 to continue the process of reviewing the conference's recommendations and other results, which would eventually culminate in the development of policies.

24. The Minister of Internal Affairs launched a report, based on consultations, on a tribal governors' court and the possible structure of such a customary court. Apart from the report, progress on the recommendations was slow during the period under review. It was expected that in the next reporting period activities would include regional consultations on the report on the 2010 national conference and research for the drafting of relevant laws and policies to further implement the recommendations of the national conference. Enacting the jury bill into law remained a key priority.

6. Create and implement a case management and tracking system while simultaneously fostering professional relationships among all components of the justice system, including the Liberia National Police

25. The Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the judiciary developed manual record-keeping systems to be rolled out in the Gbarnga hub region starting in November 2012.

26. The manual record-keeping systems of the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Solicitor-General's Office would be assessed in September/October 2012. The resulting restructured systems were expected to be piloted between November 2012 and January 2013 in the Gbarnga hub region and then to be extended to the hub regions in the south-east.

7. Establish effective oversight mechanisms for the justice system that provide guarantees for judicial independence and public accountability

27. **Public service office is established at the hub(s)**. A public service office has been in operation at the Gbarnga regional hub since July 2012. At the time of writing the present report, mechanisms for making complaints and accessing referral services were being established.

28. **A review of accountability and oversight mechanisms is undertaken by justice and security sector institutions and recommendations are implemented**.

UNMIL and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations undertook an assessment of the capacity of the Legislature to provide oversight of the security sector in March 2012 (see para. 60 below). Terms of reference were drafted for a review of the management and oversight structures of the judiciary, the Liberia National Police and the prosecution. The review was expected to be carried out in March 2013.

29. **An independent civilian oversight body for justice officials is established following consultations with the general public on its mandate**. No noticeable progress was made on this target during the reporting period. The review of management and accountability mechanisms within the judiciary scheduled for March 2013 would address all judicial staff.

30. **Review of provisions and practices on court fees and fines is completed**. Although the issue had been on the agenda of the Supreme Court since 2010, two years later the review had yet to be conducted. The Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court set the revision of the Rules of Court as a priority for the October 2012 court term.

31. **Review of bail scheme is completed**. The review of the bail scheme was not completed during the period under review. The Ministry of Justice and the judiciary were planning a criminal justice workshop early in 2013, which would address various issues, including the bail scheme.

32. **Policy on a Liberian paralegal programme is developed by the task force on non-lawyers or other appropriate body**. While the task force did not meet for some time, the issue of paralegals was on the agenda of the criminal justice workshop to be held by the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice early in 2013.

Priority recommendations for the next period under review and new targets

33. The Government's commitments on strengthening the rule of law remain unchanged for the next reporting period. Only minor changes are recommended to the structure and wording of the commitments. Importantly, the reference to the Land Commission should be moved from the commitments on the rule of law to the component on national reconciliation. Specific targets that are still relevant or were not met during the period under review will be kept and updated, where necessary, to reflect developments during the year. For the proposed revisions to the targets on strengthening the rule of law, to be implemented by August 2013, see annex I.

B. Supporting security sector reform

1. Maintain the political will to implement the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act

34. **The National Security Council meets regularly**. The National Security Council is fully functional. During the reporting period, it met on an as-needed basis and in response to major security-related issues. As mandated under the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act, the National Security Adviser acts as the Secretary of the Council.

35. **County security councils are functioning in Bong, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, Maryland, Nimba, River Gee and Sinoe counties**. County security

councils were functioning in Lofa and Nimba counties, supported through a project funded by the Government of the United States of America. The councils in Grand Gedeh and River Gee were functioning but faced extreme challenges with regard to funding and management experience. Although the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act also provides for the establishment of district security councils, such councils have yet to be established.

36. **Representation and active participation of women is realized at every level of security policymaking**. The issue of gender mainstreaming in the security sector remained a high priority within the Government, as demonstrated by the gender policy of the Liberia National Police, to be launched in January 2013. An equal opportunities policy for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization was launched in November 2011 and a dissemination workshop was held for regional commanders of the Bureau in December 2011. A draft gender policy for the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation was under development. The Government was developing a gender training manual for the security sector, with the support of the United Nations. The training programmes for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Liberia National Police had been reviewed to accommodate the institutions' gender and human resources policies; codes of conduct were undergoing a similar review process. To increase women's representation in the security sector, the Government had developed a national strategy for the recruitment, promotion and retention of women in the security sector. The aim was for women to represent 33 per cent of the sector by 2015. At the time of writing, women made up 17 per cent of the Liberia National Police, 30 per cent of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, 17 per cent of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and 4 per cent of the Armed Forces of Liberia.

37. **Police act is prepared**. The National Security Reform and Intelligence Act calls for the enactment of a police act to address the function and responsibilities of the Liberia National Police, which would include duties previously carried out by the National Bureau for Investigation. Drafting of the police act was expected to start in 2012, with support from UNMIL.

38. **Reform of the Drug Enforcement Agency is initiated**. In April 2012, the Government of Liberia, in collaboration with UNMIL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), undertook an assessment of the Drug Enforcement Agency that helped to provide a road map for reform. To further enhance the reform efforts, anti-drug legislation was being drafted. As noted in the assessment report, while Liberia was not experiencing major drug-related problems, the withdrawal of UNMIL and the opening up of concessions, bringing in an influx of expatriates and investors, could create opportunities for a problematic drug market to emerge. The development of a national strategy on drugs is an urgent priority, and the role and focus of the Drug Enforcement Agency in that regard need to be redefined.

39. **Public is engaged in dialogue on the contents of the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act**. A public legislative hearing was held on the contents of the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act directly prior to its passage in August 2011. The hearing was organized by the House of Representatives and widely attended.

Other progress regarding the implementation of the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act

40. At the time of writing, neither the National Bureau for Investigation nor the Ministry of National Security had been dissolved into the Liberia National Police, as mandated under the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act. The President had, however, appointed coordinators to commence the dissolution process.

41. The Special Security Service had changed its name to the Executive Protection Service, as mandated by the Act.

2. Increase budgetary allocations for institutions central to security and the rule of law, including the Armed Forces of Liberia, the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation

42. The Government of Liberia, UNMIL and the World Bank jointly undertook a security sector public expenditure review between January and March 2012. The results were made public and shared with Government stakeholders at both the technical and high political levels.

43. The national budget for 2012/13 gave priority to national security and the rule of law in line with the recommendations in the security sector public expenditure review, allocating $81 million to these sectors, compared with the $68.1 million allocated in the previous fiscal year. Increases in the project budget lines for infrastructure and other projects, rather than for recurring costs, account for most of the budget increase for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Liberia National Police.

44. In the review, it was noted with concern that there had been a decrease in the budget allocated to the National Police Training Academy, from $1.7 million in 2011/12 to $1.493 million in 2012/13. That seemed inconsistent with the recommendation made at the Security Transition Workshop held in August 2012 by which the Government of Liberia should double the number of recruits trained annually at the Academy.

3. Support the establishment and ongoing maintenance of five regional hubs

45. **Processing of land deeds for the regional hubs is completed**. The Land Commission finished vetting and surveying, and was processing the title deed for the land in Harper. A similar process was being planned for the land in Zwedru. It was expected that both deeds would be completed by the end of 2012. Two additional title deeds, for the lands in Bomi and Grand Bassa counties, would be processed by the end of 2012.

46. **A public support office is functioning in the hubs with protected means for citizens to file complaints**. As stated in the section on the rule of law, a public service office has been in operation at the Gbarnga regional hub since July 2012, and mechanisms for making complaints and referral services were being established (see para. 27 above).

47. **Deployment of 70 per cent of officials of the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to the hubs, with 20 per cent female representation, is achieved**.

From the Liberia National Police, 53 Police Support Unit officers were deployed to the Gbarnga regional hub; of those officers, only 2 (4 per cent) were female, a rate far below the target of 20 per cent. Forty officers of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, of whom 30 per cent were women, were trained and would be ready to be deployed to the hub by January 2013, when their dormitory was expected to be completed. Twenty officers of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation, of which 7 (35 per cent) were women, were undergoing six months of training at the Liberia National Police Training Academy; their deployment was scheduled for February 2013.

48. **Command-and-control plans for the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization are implemented**. The Liberia National Police has its formal "manpower and establishment plan", which includes regional structures. At the time of writing, the United Nations Police was supporting the Liberia National Police to conduct a verification exercise to further review the manpower and establishment plan. The formal establishment of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization was also under review. The command-and-control plans for the Police and the two Bureaus were being developed as an integral part of the Gbarnga hub operational procedures.

49. **Mechanisms are established to measure the effectiveness of the hubs**. In line with a monitoring and evaluation framework established for the hubs, a public perception survey was conducted in 2012 in the Gbarnga hub region, to set baselines for evaluating the impact of the hub over time on access to justice and citizens' security. Similar baseline surveys were being planned for the Harper and Zwedru hubs. A related survey on sexual and gender-based violence was conducted in the counties of the Gbarnga regional hub. In order to ensure ongoing dialogue with civil society about the operation and impact of the hub, the public outreach office established a programme to liaise with civil society organizations in the counties covered by the Gbarnga regional hub.

50. **Integrated communication networks for the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Liberia National Police are established**. An integrated communications system was designed. The equipment was being procured and installation was scheduled for December 2012-April 2013. It was expected that the system would be operational in May 2013.

51. **Legislative and regulatory framework is amended to support deconcentration within the justice and security sectors**. The decentralization of the justice and security sectors would be integrated into the broader national agenda for decentralization. The Ministry of Justice was liaising with the Governance Commission on this matter.

Other developments regarding the regional hubs

52. The first regional justice and security hub was being piloted in Gbarnga, Bong county (central Liberia). That hub covered Bong, Lofa and Nimba counties.

53. The United Nations Office for Project Services holds responsibility for the implementation of the infrastructure component of the Gbarnga hub, while the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is responsible for the services

component. Both components suffered significant delays, raising concern from all quarters, particularly the Government.

54. Significant progress was made, however, and six buildings were handed over to the Government on 18 September 2012 and a firm plan was put in place for the completion of the remaining eight buildings, including the dormitories of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Police Support Unit, and the administration building. For future hubs, it was recommended that the implementation of services determine the implementation of infrastructure, rather than the other way around.

55. In the national budget for 2012/13, there was an expected allocation by the Government of Liberia to cover the recurring costs of a fully operational Gbarnga regional hub. It would be important for funds to be released in a timely manner in order not to create obstacles to the effective operation of the hub.

4. Advance the reform of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in line with its strategic plan while maintaining progress on reform of the Liberia National Police

56. **Training opportunities for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Liberia National Police are increased**. During the reporting period 60 Bureau officers received intelligence training at the Training Academy and 30 officers deployed at strategic entry points within Montserrado county received document fraud detection training. As part of developing partnerships within the subregion, 150 Bureau officers were trained by the Ghana Immigration Service.

57. **Structural reform of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Liberia National Police is initiated**. The Bureau held a retreat, with support from the United Nations Police and the International Organization for Migration, where participants developed a number of policies and procedures approved by the Ministry of Justice, including a procurement manual, a duty manual and a code of conduct. Starting in June 2012, the Bureau deployed 75 officers as part of the joint task force established for "Operation Restore Hope", launched in response to the Ivorian border crisis. At the time of reporting, the 97 men and 4 women (4 per cent) of class 40 of the Liberia National Police were in their final month of basic training at the Training Academy, and the 102 men and 45 women (44 per cent) of class 41 were starting their field training module. Class 42 was ready for training, but had not started owing to budgetary constraints. In June 2012, the 101 officers comprising the sixth class of the Police Support Unit graduated. Female recruits comprised an average of 14 per cent of those classes. On 5 November 2012, eight male Police Support Unit officers began a mid-management training course. The Liberia National Police continued to develop its capacity to respond to rape and domestic violence through its Women and Children Protection Section, which had 180 officers deployed to 52 locations throughout Liberia, approximately one third of whom were women.

5. Advance efforts to establish effective civilian oversight mechanisms for national security institutions, in particular empowering the National Security Council, the county security councils and relevant oversight bodies in the Legislature

58. **A review of the existing civilian accountability and oversight mechanisms for national security institutions is conducted**. The Peacebuilding Fund of the

United Nations is supporting the review of management and oversight structures within the judiciary, the Liberia National Police and the prosecution. Terms of reference were developed during the reporting period and the review was to be undertaken in March 2013.

59. **Recommendations of the UNMIL/Department of Peacekeeping Operations study on accountability and oversight mechanisms for national security institutions are implemented**. In March 2012, UNMIL and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations undertook an assessment of the capacity of the Legislature to provide oversight of the security sector. In their assessment, UNMIL and the Department found that while the legislative security committees (the Senate Committee on Defense, Intelligence, Security and Veteran Affairs, the House Committee on National Defense and the House Committee on National Security) enjoyed broad powers, their ability to provide effective oversight was hampered by a lack of resources, expertise on security sector reform and political will. UNMIL and the Department recommended developing a civilian complaints board in order to enhance trust between citizens and security sector agencies.

60. **Community policing focal points are designated in Bong, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, Maryland, Nimba, River Gee and Sinoe counties**. The community policing focal points have been operating in Bong, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, Maryland, Nimba, River Gee and Sinoe counties since they were relaunched early in 2011.

61. **Ministry of Defense strategic plan is finalized**. A draft national defence strategy was developed and, at the time of writing, was undergoing validation and amendment. The Ministry expected the strategy to be completed by the end of 2012. The way in which the army and the police would collaborate was expected to be addressed in the impending police law.

62. **A review of the overarching strategy to operationalize civilian oversight mechanisms is conducted**. The Legislature provides oversight, as does the Professional Standards Division of the Liberia National Police, whose role in terms of enhancing internal oversight of the police is growing in stature. At the time of writing, the Ministry of Justice had recently initiated a process to develop a civilian complaints board that would enable citizens to make complaints against Liberia National Police officers to an independent body. At the hubs, the public service offices accepted complaints and then submitted them to the central complaints board. In addition, a court marshal system was being developed for the Armed Forces of Liberia, and work was under way on internal oversight structures within the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

6. Continue engagement in initiatives pursued by the Economic Community of West African States

63. **Engagement with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other countries in the subregion on the management of the Transnational Crime Unit is continued**. Liberia continued to engage in a process of coordination and information-sharing with States members of ECOWAS and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) through transnational crime units, which aim to combat and prevent transnational crime in the subregion.

64. **Efforts are being made to fully staff the Transnational Crime Unit**. The Transnational Crime Unit was established in 2011 and at the time of writing had 30 staff members. The Unit was expected to be fully staffed by August 2013.

65. **Progress is realized towards establishing the Small Arms Commission**. The act establishing the Small Arms Commission was passed on 15 August 2012 and published on 21 August 2012. The act brings Liberia in line with the 2006 ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, to which Liberia is a signatory. While the Small Arms Commission has existed for some time on an ad hoc basis, the formal establishment of the Commission under the act raises its profile, strengthens its mandate and, hopefully, by implication, its capacity. The Small Arms Commission will formulate regulations governing the import, export, manufacture, ownership, registration and sale of small arms. To this end, the Commission is to coordinate with the Liberia National Police regarding the introduction of a fire arms registration and marking system. In turn, the Police will be expected to provide to the Commission quarterly reports on the registration and licensing of firearms and ammunitions.

66. **The Legislature is deliberating on the Fire Arms Control Act**. After the act establishing the Small Arms Commission was passed, it was expected that the draft legislation on firearms control would be prioritized. In the meantime, responding to the gap in legislated firearms control, the President signed Executive Order No. 34, which extended the total ban on firearms and ammunitions for civilian use (except for hunting purposes) beyond 25 October 2012.

Priority recommendations for the next reporting period and new targets

67. No substantive changes to the commitments on supporting security sector reform are recommended for the next reporting period. Minor changes to the wording of the commitments can be found below. Where targets are still relevant or have yet to be met, they are maintained; new targets are added to reflect changes in the security sector over the period under review. For the proposed revisions to the targets on supporting security sector reform, to be implemented by August 2013, see annex II.

C. Promoting national reconciliation

1. Increase the holding of inclusive dialogue on national reconciliation, including the report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and land issues

68. **Timely submission of Government reports in accordance with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act is achieved**. Under the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act (art. X, sect. 48), the President has an obligation to provide quarterly reports on the implementation of the Commission's recommendations to the National Legislature. No such reports were received by the Legislature during the period under review. The last report received was the third report, delivered on 14 January 2011. It is hoped that the finalization of the national reconciliation road map will advance progress on implementation of the Commission's recommendations.

69. **Strategy on national reconciliation is finalized and implemented**. According to the previous report on review of progress in the implementation of the

statement of mutual commitments, progress on national reconciliation was not keeping pace with progress on the rule of law and security sector reform (see PBC/6/LBR/1, para. 8). Accordingly, it was proposed that a strategy on national reconciliation be developed. Between April and August 2012, the principal institutions with an official mandate to promote reconciliation[1] worked together to develop a strategic road map on national healing, peacebuilding and reconciliation. The road map identifies 12 priority areas drawn from existing national frameworks for national reconciliation, including the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the national vision "Liberia rising 2030". The road map is also aligned with the Liberia medium-term economic growth and development strategy (the agenda for transformation 2012-2017).

70. **Inclusive dialogue on national reconciliation is being held**. A process of public consultation on the road map was expected to be initiated with stakeholder meetings in Monrovia involving political parties, relevant standing committees of the Legislature, civil society, the legal community and university students. A number of civil society organizations organized consultations within their networks to provide input to the road map. A national consultation/validation programme was organized by the Ministry of Internal Affairs whereby teams would be sent to each county to engage citizens on the content of the road map, in order to ensure that their priorities for reconciliation were captured in the road map and to mobilize public support for its implementation.

2. Generate the political will necessary for the Independent National Commission for Human Rights to fulfil its mandate

71. **The mandate of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights in relation to the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is clarified**. While no direct action on this target was taken during the period under review, the strategic road map for national healing, peacebuilding and reconciliation has sought to help clarify the role of the Independent National Commission in the implementation of its mandate and programme activities.

72. **The workplan for the Independent National Commission on Human Rights is implemented**. The workplan for the Independent National Commission for 2011 captured a number of key strategic priorities, notably building internal capacity, pursuing the national reconciliation agenda in line with the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, researching and reviewing Liberia's compliance with international human rights standards and consolidating a culture of respect for human rights in Liberian society. However, the Independent National Commission continued to face challenges, including resource constraints owing to a lack of funding and a pressing need to strengthen its human capacities. During two national tours, held in January and June 2012, Commissioners carried out consultations at the district level in Liberia's 15 counties in order to establish local "palava hut" committees and sensitize the public to key

[1] The Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Independent National Commission for Human Rights, the Governance Commission, the Liberia Reconciliation Initiative, headed by Nobel Laureate Leymah Gbowee, the Ministry of Gender and Development, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, civil society organizations and United Nations partner agencies. Technical support was provided by the UNDP Bureau of Conflict Prevention and Recovery and the Peacebuilding Support Office in New York.

civil and human rights issues under the Constitution and international human rights law.[2] The consultations also informed the development of a project document for the palava hut programme. As one of the principal institutions contributing to the development of the reconciliation road map, the Independent National Commission temporarily postponed its activities related to the palava hut programme in order to create appropriate synergies with complementary reconciliation initiatives under the road map.

3. Explore the creation of a pilot national youth service initiative

73. **National Youth Service Programme for Peace and Development is implemented**. The Programme was piloted during the period under review and was being implemented in 11 of Liberia's 15 counties. The Programme built upon and subsumed the National Youth Volunteer Service to encourage youth participation in peacebuilding and address issues of youth unemployment and disillusionment. The Programme also aimed to prepare youths for employment in both the public and private sectors. It envisioned empowering 159 national volunteers and 500 at-risk or disadvantaged youth through skills training and employment in the agricultural sector.

Priority recommendations for the next reporting period and new targets

74. The increased sense of urgency manifested with respect to national reconciliation merits a substantial revision of the Government's commitments on national reconciliation under the statement of mutual commitments, to reflect the progress made and sustain the momentum generated during the reporting period.

75. It is recommended that maintaining the political will for the implementation of the strategic road map on national healing, peacebuilding and reconciliation, which is expected to guide the reconciliation process forward in Liberia, be adopted as a new commitment.

76. The Independent National Commission for Human Rights is responsible for a number of crucial priorities relevant to reconciliation and peacebuilding. More specific targets are proposed for the Independent National Commission for the next reporting period to ensure the effective contribution of this critical institution to reconciliation in Liberia.

77. New targets are also proposed to guide the valuable work of the National Youth Service Programme for Peace and Development.

78. In the light of the continued importance of addressing land disputes for national reconciliation, it is recommended that the targets previously articulated for the Land Commission under the component on the rule of law of the statement of mutual commitments be reallocated to the component on national reconciliation. This separate commitment would replace the existing reference to land issues, which has been subsumed in the commitment dealing with inclusive dialogue.

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[2] A key recommendation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the palava hut is a traditional mechanism that offers a forum to provide redress for grievances from the civil war and an opportunity to repair and restore broken relationships at the community and national levels. The programme is intended to afford all citizens the opportunity, not only to participate in but, critically, to own the reconciliation process.

79. Finally, during the period under review, the Government of Liberia took tangible steps to further decentralization and constitutional reform, creating critical opportunities for overcoming historically consolidated structural imbalances and injustices that continue to present risks to Liberia's stability. The National Policy on Decentralization and Local Governance was launched in January 2012, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs was charged with its implementation over a 10-year period.

80. Full implementation of the National Policy on Decentralization and Local Governance will require specific amendments to the Constitution. Accordingly, a five-person constitutional review committee was established by the President in August 2012, to "lead a process that will produce appropriate constitutional amendment(s)". As any amendments to the Constitution must be endorsed by referendum, an extensive process of civic education and dialogue should be undertaken to ensure the public are informed and able to meaningfully participate in the process of constitutional reform.

81. For the proposed revisions to the targets on national reconciliation, to be implemented by August 2013, see annex III.

82. Other related and ongoing processes:

(a) National vision "Liberia rising 2030". At the time of writing, the Government was concluding the policy framework for the national vision "Liberia rising 2030". The process leading to the formulation of this national vision involved a consultative process with more than 5 regional and 156 district-level consultations held in Liberia, and additional consultations held in the diaspora, including in Ghana, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America;

(b) Liberia medium-term economic growth and development strategy (the agenda for transformation 2012-2017). The strategy builds on the gains from the poverty reduction strategy and focuses on: (i) investing in infrastructure, including power/energy and roads; (ii) investing in people, including through youth skills development and employment, reconciling people, improvements to health, education and manpower development and extending the social safety net; and (iii) investing in institutions, including in the security, private and public sectors;

(c) New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States. Liberia is one of six countries piloting the New Deal, with Sweden and the United States as partner countries. Presently, a fragility assessment is under development as part of the pilot process. A representative task force comprising State and non-State actors has been set up to carry out the assessment. A report has been drafted drawing on the many consultative and participatory national planning processes (the poverty reduction strategy assessment, the national vision, the agenda for transformation, etc.). The fragility spectrum is being completed to determine the degree of fragility with regard to the five peacebuilding and state building goals. Furthermore, a list of country-level indicators to monitor the goals is also being developed.

IV. Commitments by the Peacebuilding Commission

83. The following section sets out the main highlights relating to progress made in meeting the commitments of the Peacebuilding Commission.

1. **Mobilize resources for the peacebuilding priorities identified in the statement of mutual commitments and the Liberia peacebuilding programme, advocating for pledges and commitments made by different donors to be honoured and effectively coordinated; this will be carried out in coordination with Liberian officials**

84. On 11 November 2011, the Chairs of the Peacebuilding Commission, together with the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support, visited the African Development Bank in order to explore areas of potential collaboration in countries on the agenda of the Commission. A follow-up visit by the Chair of the Liberia configuration was held in October 2012.

85. On 13 September 2012, the Chairs of the Commission visited World Bank headquarters in Washington, D.C., to deepen the partnership between the Commission and the World Bank. In Liberia, the World Bank State and Peacebuilding Fund was engaged in initiatives aimed at enhancing security sector capacity in the context of the gradual transition of UNMIL.

86. The Peacebuilding Fund was working closely with the World Bank and the African Development Bank to explore potential synergies in Liberia.

2. **Broaden the donor base for Liberia and encourage the wide participation of partners in all international forums in which support can be garnered for Liberia; this will be carried out in coordination with Liberian officials**

87. A resource mobilization strategy and corresponding workplan was not developed during the period covered by the present report. A draft strategy, however, was developed and certain elements of it were being implemented by the Peacebuilding Commission's Liberia configuration. The main objective of the draft strategy is to maximize the Commission's potential to mobilize resources and support the Government of Liberia in its own resource mobilization efforts by supporting Liberian coordination mechanisms, such as the justice and security workplan and the justice and security trust fund, and coordinated efforts to support the implementation of the strategic road map on national healing, peacebuilding and reconciliation. The Peacebuilding Commission will also build on the investment of the Peacebuilding Fund, draw in more donors and encourage existing partners to step up efforts.

3. **Generate sustained attention and undertake measures to advocate within the international community for support to the peacebuilding process by highlighting progress, challenges, risks and opportunities relating to peacebuilding efforts in the country**

88. In June 2012, together with UNDP, the Peacebuilding Commission initiated discussions with the Minister of Justice to explore ways in which the Commission and other entities of the United Nations system could better support the implementation of the justice and security workplan. In the context of the statement on mutual commitments, a dialogue between the Commission and the ministers of finance and justice was held in New York on 28 September 2012. On 9 October, the Commission met with the Minister of Internal Affairs of Liberia to discuss the status and next steps in the implementation of the national reconciliation road map.

89. The Commission continued to reach out to civil society organizations. In this context, on 18 September 2012, the Quaker United Nations Office in New York held a meeting with representatives of civil society organizations and think tanks working on peacebuilding in Liberia and the Chair of the Liberia configuration. The meeting provided an opportunity for the Chair to share his impressions following a recent visit to the country and for the civil society organizations to share their perspectives on developments within the Liberia configuration and on peacebuilding in Liberia in general. On 9 October, the Chair of the Liberia configuration and the Quaker United Nations Office in New York facilitated a meeting of the Minister of Internal Affairs and civil society organizations.

4. Work with regional actors, particularly the Economic Community of West African States, to build upon their interventions in building durable peace in Liberia and in the subregion

90. During the reporting period, no follow-up was undertaken with ECOWAS. However, the Chair of the Liberia configuration visited ECOWAS in November 2011. The results of that visit will be included in the third progress report on the statement of mutual commitments.

5. Advise the Government of Liberia and the Liberian people on lessons learned, particularly with respect to land tenure and rights, the harmonization of traditional and statutory legal systems and reconciliation from experience gained in similar situations, serving as an objective voice and wielding, as merited, political leverage to keep related processes on track

91. During the reporting period, in its exchanges with the Government of Liberia and other stakeholders, the Peacebuilding Commission actively advocated the need for an inclusive and coordinated strategy on national reconciliation. At an informal meeting of the Liberia configuration in September 2012, the Government expressed gratitude for the Commission's advocacy of a coordinated approach to national reconciliation. Based on this, the Commission and the United Nations system more generally will continue to strengthen coordination of their efforts to support the implementation of the national reconciliation road map.

6. Contribute to deliberations on Liberia, in particular in the Security Council, by providing advice on the three peacebuilding priorities in order to ensure a responsible transition on security management from UNMIL to the Government of Liberia

92. On 12 and 13 July 2012, the Security Council held an open debate and informal interactive dialogue on the Peacebuilding Commission. The Council was invited to offer greater clarity on what type of advice it sought from the Commission in its deliberations and in the definition of mission mandates.

93. On 11 September, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Liberia and head of UNMIL, Karin Landgren, presented the twenty-fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNMIL (S/2012/641). The presentation of the Special Representative was followed by a briefing by the Chair of the Liberia configuration, Staffan Tillander, who briefed the Security Council on: (a) the Commission's efforts to move forward the political agenda on issues such as national reconciliation, electoral reform and security sector reform; (b) the

Commission's support to UNMIL and the Government of Liberia to prepare for the transition of UNMIL; and (c) the Commission's support for building the capacity of the Liberia National Police.

7. Contribute, individually and collectively, to supporting Liberia in its peacebuilding efforts by collaborating closely with UNMIL and the United Nations country team and encouraging effective coordination among the United Nations, international organizations and donors at the country, Headquarters and capital levels

94. Upon request by the President of Liberia following her meeting with the Chair of the Liberia configuration on 17 May 2012, the Peacebuilding Commission facilitated consultations on how to strengthen and coordinate training support to the Liberia National Police. The outcome was an understanding that the focus should continue to be on Government ownership, building on the accomplishments and the overarching role of UNMIL. At the same time, to ensure a smooth transition, specific modalities needed to be identified for closer cooperation in this area between UNMIL, bilateral partners and the United Nations country team. In this context, it will be important to identify benchmarks for safeguarding the quality of police service delivery while increasing the number of police officers.

95. The Commission will continue to encourage partners to get involved, increase support and enhance coordination.

8. Monitor the preparation and implementation of the Liberia peacebuilding programme with a view to ensuring that the peacebuilding priorities outlined in the statement of mutual commitments are addressed effectively

96. Since his appointment as Chair of the Liberia configuration, Mr. Tillander has visited Liberia twice, in May and August 2012. The main findings of these visits are contained in his reports, which identify a series of recommendations for the Liberia configuration.

97. With regard to the implementation of certain elements of the Liberia peacebuilding programme, notably the establishment of the first regional justice and security hub in Gbarnga, the Peacebuilding Commission has expressed deep concerns regarding continued delays. In this context, the Chair of the Liberia configuration emphasized the responsibility of the United Nations system of ensuring timely implementation and the importance of drawing lessons learned to avoid future delays.

98. Bilateral efforts intensified during the reporting period. Some examples of these increased efforts follow:

(a) In the context of the peacebuilding priorities identified in the statement of mutual commitments, Japan supported educational activities related to controlling small arms-related violence, as well as a project aimed at recovering small arms and the reparation of police station facilities in central Monrovia;

(b) Germany contributed in two ways: through a project on strengthening the rule of law and justice in West Africa, which also focused on strengthening the rule of law in Liberia; and through a cooperation project concerning the Liberian transport infrastructure. These efforts contribute to building the capacities of civil servants in ministries and to supporting the foundations of sound and transparent

legislative procurement regimes, thus strengthening the rule of law. In addition, the bilateral contributions of Germany to the peacebuilding priorities identified in the statement of mutual commitments include recent visits by the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development in 2011 and by two parliamentary committees, one on development and one on human rights, in 2012;

(c) Sweden and the United States volunteered to support Liberia's involvement in the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, along with other national and international stakeholders. In addition, Sweden continued to support the UNDP Justice and Security Trust Fund and the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, which was focusing its efforts on reconciliation, among other institutes. Sweden planned to contribute SKr 20 million to the Justice and Security Trust Fund in late 2012. This contribution will be of critical importance given that it is not earmarked.

Priority recommendations for the next reporting period and new targets

99. No substantive changes to the commitments of the Peacebuilding Commission are recommended for the next reporting period. For the proposed revisions to the targets on the commitments of the Peacebuilding Commission, to be implemented by 31 December 2013, see annex IV.

V. Review

100. It is proposed that a yearly review of the statement of mutual commitments be carried out. However, it is suggested that the next review cover the period from 1 October 2012 to 31 December 2013. During the present reporting period, progress was reviewed continuously, primarily by means of mission reports. It is anticipated that this level of engagement will be replicated in the next reporting period. It is also anticipated that a more systematic dialogue, including through regular visits, meetings and exchanges through videoconferencing, will take place in 2013.

101. All the proposed changes have been incorporated into an outcome document for adoption by the Joint Steering Committee and the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission. That document will replace the outcome of the first review of the implementation of the statement of mutual commitments on peacebuilding in Liberia.

Annex I

Proposed revisions to the targets on strengthening the rule of law, to be implemented by August 2013

Government commitments	*Proposed targets*
1. Prioritize the political will to facilitate the work of the Law Reform Commission to better enable it to realize its mandate	• Progress is made towards the results/outputs included in the strategy of the Law Reform Commission • Budgetary allowance for the Law Reform Commission is increased • A national law reform policy is adopted • A national judicial conference is held
2. Ensure adequate budgetary allocations for the justice sector	• Adequate budgetary allocations are made for the justice sector in line with the UNMIL and World Bank justice and security expenditure review
3. Take immediate steps to reduce the unacceptable levels of pretrial detention cases	• Decrease in the number of pretrial detention cases • The magistrates' sitting court programme is expanded to all magistrates courts in Montserrado county and to the three capital cities in Bong, Nimba and Lofa counties • Increase in the number of justice officials trained • Increase in the number of cases addressed by the pilot probation system
4. Strengthen human resources management to ensure that justice sector staff with appropriate training and an accurate understanding of the law are deployed in the counties, keeping pace with the deployment of the Liberia National Police	• Newly graduated associate magistrates are deployed • Increase in recruitment and deployment of State prosecutors and public defenders to hub regions • Assignment of judges is reflective of the number of cases on the docket • Legal services are available at the Gbarnga regional hub and at other hubs
5. Create space for public dialogue on rule-of-law issues	• Policy on the informal and formal justice sectors is developed by the National Conference Committee • Recommendations of the 2010 national conference on informal and formal justice are implemented • Regional consultative dialogues are conducted to take the report of the 2010 national conference to the people

Government commitments	*Proposed targets*
6. Create and implement a case management and tracking system while simultaneously fostering a professional relationship among all components of the justice system, including the Liberia National Police	• Record-keeping and case management pilot projects are established in the Gbarnga regional hub and extended to the Harper and Zwedru regional hubs, in line with their construction and operationalization
7. Establish effective oversight mechanisms for the justice system which provide guarantees for judicial independence and public accountability	• The public service office is functioning effectively at the Gbarnga regional hub and similar offices are established at other hubs, in line with their construction and operationalization • A review of accountability and oversight mechanisms is undertaken by justice and security sector institutions and recommendations are implemented • An independent civilian oversight body for justice officials is established following consultations with the general public on its mandate • A review of court fees and fines is completed and necessary amendments are made to provisions and practices • A review of the bail scheme is completed • Meetings of the Legislative Committee on Judicial Affairs are convened regularly • Policy on a Liberian paralegal programme is developed by the Task Force on Non-Lawyers or other appropriate body

Annex II

Proposed revisions to targets on supporting security sector reform, to be implemented by August 2013

Government commitments	*Proposed targets*
1. Maintain the political will to implement the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act	• The National Security Council meets regularly • County security councils are functioning in Bong, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, Maryland, Nimba, River Gee and Sinoe counties • A district security council is activated in the Gbarnga regional hub • Representation and active participation of women is realized at every level of security policymaking • The Police Law is prepared and submitted to the Legislature for enactment • Reform of the Drug Enforcement Agency in line with the recommendations arising from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)/United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assessment is initiated, including necessary amendments to the Drug Enforcement Agency Act • An anti-drug law is prepared • A national strategy on drugs is developed • The National Bureau for Investigation and the Ministry of National Security are dissolved • The public is engaged in dialogue on security sector reform
2. Ensure adequate budgetary allocations for the security sector	• Adequate budgetary allocations are made for the Armed Forces of Liberia, the Liberia National Police, the National Police Training Academy, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation, in line with the UNMIL and World Bank justice and security expenditure review
3. Support the establishment and ongoing maintenance of five regional hubs	• Processing of land deeds for the regional hubs is completed • Work to establish hubs two and three in Harper and Zwedru is commenced (early outreach to local population and infrastructure design is based on service needs)

Government commitments	*Proposed targets*
	• Public support offices are functioning in the hubs with protected means for citizens to file complaints
	• Adequate numbers of staff are deployed to the hubs, with 20 per cent female representation achieved
	• Command-and-control plans for the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization are implemented
	• Monitoring and evaluation are conducted to measure the effectiveness of the hubs
	• Integrated communication networks for the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Liberia National Police are established
	• The legislative and regulatory framework is amended to support decentralization within the justice and security sectors
	• Lessons learned from the Gbarnga hub experience are taken on board in developing the hubs in Zwedru and Maryland
4. Advance reform of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in line with its strategic plan while maintaining progress on reform of the Liberia National Police	• Training opportunities (including specialized training) for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Liberia National Police are increased
	• Reform and restructuring of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization continues
	• The quality and quantity of the Liberia National Police increase, in line with identified UNMIL transition planning gaps
5. Advance efforts to establish effective civilian oversight mechanisms for national security institutions, in particular empowering the National Security Council, the county security councils and the relevant oversight bodies in the Legislature	• The recommendations of the UNMIL/Department of Peacekeeping Operations security sector oversight study are implemented
	• A civilian complaints board is established and piloted
	• Community policing focal points are functioning effectively in Bong, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, Maryland, Nimba, River Gee and Sinoe counties
	• The National Defense Strategy is finalized

Government commitments	*Proposed targets*
	• Civilian oversight of the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Armed Forces of Liberia is strengthened
6. Continue engagement in initiatives pursued by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	• Engagement with ECOWAS member States and other countries in the subregion on the management of the Transnational Crime Unit is continued
	• Full staffing of the Transnational Crime Unit is achieved
	• The Legislature deliberates the Firearms Control Act
	• The Small Arms Commission and the Liberia National Police coordinate on a firearms registration and marking system

Annex III

Proposed revisions to targets on promoting national reconciliation, to be implemented by August 2013

Government commitments	*Proposed targets*
1. Maintain the political will to implement the strategic road map on national healing, peacebuilding and reconciliation	• The reconciliation road map is finalized following an inclusive process of public consultation • The reconciliation road map is officially launched • A joint reconciliation programme based on the reconciliation road map and involving the Government, the United Nations, international partners and civil society is developed • Implementation of the reconciliation road map, in line with the joint reconciliation programme, is initiated • A coordination structure and a funding mechanism (e.g. a trust fund) are established to support the implementation of the joint reconciliation programme
2. Increase the holding of inclusive dialogue on national reconciliation, including on the report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission	• Timely submission of Government reports in accordance with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act is achieved • A communications strategy for the reconciliation road map is developed with a view to creating a space for public dialogue on national reconciliation • A communications strategy for the road map is implemented that includes quarterly reports to the public on progress made with respect to implementing the road map
3. Generate the political will necessary for the Independent National Commission for Human Rights to fulfil its mandate	• The mandate of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights in relation to the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is clarified • Internal challenges facing the Independent National Commission, in particular the challenges relating to low staff capacities and inadequate resources, are addressed • Reparation, memorialization and palava hut programmes are implemented, in line with the road map

Government commitments	*Proposed targets*
	• Capacity to address ongoing human rights violations and build a culture of respect for human rights is strengthened
4. Continue to address the role of youth in peacebuilding, primarily through the National Youth Service Programme for Peace and Development	• The National Youth Service Programme for Peace and Development is implemented and includes interventions targeting at-risk youth
	• The Programme is monitored and evaluated
5. Continue to address land issues through the Land Commission	• An alternative dispute resolution system is piloted in five counties
	• Legislative reforms are made to address issues of land tenure
	• The status of the Land Commission is clarified (its current mandate expires in 2014)
	• Consultation and vetting for the Land Policy is completed
6. Advance efforts on decentralization and constitutional reform	• Implementation of the National Policy on Decentralization and Local Governance is initiated
	• The Constitution Review Committee reviews the 1986 Constitution and makes recommendations for amendments in line with its terms of reference
	• Civic education and public outreach regarding decentralization and potential constitutional amendments are conducted

Annex IV

Proposed revisions to targets for the Peacebuilding Commission, to be implemented by 31 December 2013

Peacebuilding Commission commitments	*Proposed targets*
1. Mobilize resources for the peacebuilding priorities identified in the statement of mutual commitments and the Liberia peacebuilding programme, advocating that pledges and commitments made by different donors to be honoured and effectively coordinated; this will be carried out in coordination with and in support to Liberian initiatives	• Governmental and intergovernmental actors from traditional countries are approached • Foundations from which funding for Liberia could be sought are contacted • Follow-up is carried out with the World Bank and the African Development Bank
2. Broaden the donor base for Liberia and encourage the wide participation of partners in all international forums at which support could be garnered for Liberia: this will be carried out in coordination with Liberian authorities	• The Commission liaises with multinational corporations working in Liberia in order to identify prospects for fundraising • States holding stakes in multinational corporations operating in Liberia are approached • In-kind resources from States in the region are sought
3. Generate sustained attention and undertake measures to advocate within the international community for support to the peacebuilding process by highlighting progress, challenges, risks and opportunities relating to peacebuilding efforts in the country	• Talks are held at various events (including at the Council on Foreign Relations, United Nations governing boards, round tables and universities) to advocate on behalf of Liberia, in coordination with Liberian officials
4. Work with regional actors, particularly the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), to build upon their interventions in building durable peace in Liberia and in the subregion	• Means for ECOWAS to contribute to the deliberations of the Peacebuilding Commission are identified • Coordination efforts with the other Peacebuilding Commission configurations in West Africa, in consultation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, ECOWAS, the Department of Political Affairs, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations are continued
5. Advise the Government of Liberia and the Liberian people on lessons learned, particularly with respect to land tenure and rights, the harmonization of traditional and statutory legal systems and reconciliation from experience gained in similar situations, serving as an objective voice and wielding, as merited, political leverage to keep related processes on track	• Continue partnering with experts in the fields of national reconciliation, transitional justice, the rule of law and security sector reform • Share comparative practices on war crime prosecution, repatriations, memorials, historical documentation and national symbols with the Government of Liberia and the Liberian population through meetings and reports, as well as various forms of public outreach, including press releases, radio interviews and so forth

Peacebuilding Commission commitments	*Proposed targets*
6. Contribute to deliberations on Liberia, in particular in the Security Council, by providing advice on the three peacebuilding priorities in order to ensure a responsible transition on security management from UNMIL to the Government of Liberia	• Share analytical mission reports with the Security Council • Brief the Security Council during its biannual meetings on Liberia • Meet regularly with the Assistant Secretaries-General of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations • Contribute to the effective implementation of Security Council decisions on Liberia
7. Contribute, individually and collectively, to supporting Liberia in its peacebuilding efforts by collaborating closely with UNMIL and the United Nations country team and encouraging the effective coordination of the United Nations, international organizations and donors at the country, Headquarters and capital levels	• Participation in meetings of the integrated mission task force for Liberia at the level of principals • Engagement of interested actors, including from academia, think tanks and non-governmental organizations, as well as experts, through, inter alia, inputs to documents and participating in meetings • Provision of assessments of coordination and of donors at the country, Headquarters and capital levels
8. Monitor the preparation and implementation of the Liberia peacebuilding programme with a view to ensuring that the peacebuilding priorities outlined in the statement of mutual commitments are effectively addressed	• Invite the Joint Steering Committee and other partners to join configuration or steering group meetings by videoconference • Review reports on the implementation of the Liberia peacebuilding programme submitted by the Joint Steering Committee • Visit project sites and meet with implementing partners during field trips